

GEN. CROWE'S ARMY LAYS DOWN ITS ARMS

(Continued from Page 4.)

has embraced the opportunity to make a characteristically speech in the course of which he made an attack upon Morgan of Alabama, and vigorously opposed many provisions of the bill, particularly those which related to suffrage.

When the senate convened House of Maine reported the diplomatic and consular appropriation bill and gave notice that at an early day next week he would call it up for consideration.

At the conclusion of morning business Penrose of Pennsylvania called attention to the proceedings yesterday with reference to the seating of the Hon. M. S. Quay of Pennsylvania, and said that he did not desire to proceed with the case today.

"I desire to notify the Senate, however," he said, "that on Monday I will call up the resolution, and if no member representing the majority report of the Election Committee is ready to speak the minority will proceed with the debate."

After the passage of a number of minor bills consideration of the Hawaiian Government bill was resumed, the pending question being the amendment by Platt of Connecticut providing that the President should appoint the Chief Justice, Justices of the Supreme Court and Justices of the Circuit Court, and that the Governor of the territory should appoint the other officers, the amendment limiting the tenure of office of appointees to four years. Platt, in an extended speech, supported his amendment, holding that the provisions of the bill were inconsistent with those incorporated in previous territorial enabling acts.

In a vehement speech Tillman attacked the bill as reported to the Senate and arraigned Mr. Morgan for alleged lack of courtesy.

Referring to an incident which occurred the other day, in which Morgan declined to yield to Tillman to reply to a statement made by Wolcott of Colorado concerning the "suppressed vote" of South Carolina, Tillman said: "I have felt indignant at the treatment I received from the Senator (Morgan). Never in my experience in the Senate have I been treated so discourteously by any member of the Senate."

Morgan endeavored to interrupt Tillman, but the latter waived him aside, saying:

"I decline to yield to the Senator. He has put himself outside the pale of courtesy and consideration so far as I am concerned."

In the course of a criticism of the measure Tillman said:

"I don't object to a protection of the whites of Hawaii, but what I do object to is the hypocrisy of those in this chamber who maintain that the people of Hawaii are to be treated differently from those who reside in Louisiana, Mississippi, South Carolina and other Southern States. The whites of the South are patriotic Americans. I want you to protect the whites of Hawaii, but don't try to do it by hypocrisy."

Tillman then read a letter from a person unnamed, who declared that "a man who dares to oppose the sugar barons in Hawaii is in jeopardy of his life."

Clark of Wyoming asked for the name of the writer of the letter, saying such a charge ought not to be made lightly in the Senate. Tillman declined to give the writer's name.

After expressing some sympathy with the argument of Tillman, Clark of Wyoming said: "When the Senator from South Carolina charges Senators on the Republican side of the chamber with hypocrisy it comes in very, very near to me for him to declare by Almighty God that the negroes of the South should not vote."

Tillman—Such a construction cannot in fairness be put upon my remarks. Clark—Will you say to this Senate that you are not trying in the South to suppress the negro vote?

Tillman (with great vehemence)—No: I will say that in South Carolina we have done our level best to keep the "nigger" from voting.

Tillman gave notice of an amendment substituting the suffrage provisions of the South Carolina constitution for the suffrage provisions of the pending bill. At 4:40 the Senate went into executive session and at 4:45 adjourned.

The Debate Continued.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 25.—At the conclusion of Daniel's speech in the Senate today, the Hawaiian Government Bill was taken up and Morgan resumed his speech. Morgan, not having concluded, yielded the floor at 3:25 p. m. to Mr. Aldrich, who presented the report of the conference on the Financial Bill.

When the reading of the report had been concluded and an order made for its printing, an arrangement was effected whereby some member of the conference committee on next Wednesday would make a statement concerning the changes made by the conferees and that the next day the report would be taken up for consideration.

The Hawaiian Bill was again taken up, and Vest of Missouri addressed the Senate. He had been intensely opposed, he said, to the annexation of Hawaii, but that was now a dead issue. "I shall vote for the bill," said he. "It is above and beyond constitutional objection and does not raise any issues that are raised in relation to Porto Rico and the Philippines."

He thought the thanks of the people were due to the Senators who had prepared the measure. There was no provision in it changing the tariff and none that implied that Hawaii was not a part of the United States. "The hold territory as a colonial possession and its people as vassals," he continued, "is the most preposterous and dangerous that has ever been advanced in the course of my public life."

Referring to the Dred Scott case, Vest said that the Supreme Court was unanimous in declaring in that decision that the Constitution covered the Territories. "When was it ever heard," he inquired, "that it was necessary for Congress to pass an act to extend the Constitution over acquired territory? This new doctrine is utterly abhorrent. It violates every principle of a republican government. It goes even further than England has

gone with her colonies. In Porto Rico a part of the United States? If so, where did Congress get the authority to impose duties upon imports from that country? And why is it proposed to place an export duty upon its products when the Constitution of the United States expressly prohibits such a duty?"

Foraker of Ohio replied briefly to Mr. Vest's "remarkable argument." It was too late to enter into extended discussion, he said, of the Dred Scott decision, upon which Vest largely had based his argument. He thought the Dred Scott decision had been discussed quite adequately in the last Congress. He asserted that the author of the Declaration of Independence entertained no such views as those advanced by Vest. Thomas Jefferson drew a distinction between territory belonging to the United States and territory which was a part of the United States. "There is," said he, "the United States proper, for which the Constitution is the organic law, and there is the territory outside of the United States which belongs to the United States, but it is not a part of it."

The Senate, at 5:20 p. m., adjourned until tomorrow.

Callum Bill Amendment.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 26.—Senator Perkins secured the insertion of an amendment in the Hawaiian bill today providing that the consular trade regulations of the United States shall be extended to the islands. This means that all the trade between the mainland and the islands must be carried on in American bottoms, as it is now done between the ports on the mainland.

Senator Nelson some time ago introduced a special bill covering this point, but it was thought desirable to include this provision in the general bill, so as to dispose of all questions relating to Hawaii while the general subject was under consideration by the Senate.

Porto Rican Tariff.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 26.—At the conference of House Republicans to-night on the Porto Rican tariff bill assurances were given that the President believed the measure constitutional, and would approve it if it came to him, and an agreement was reached to limit the operation of the bill to two years, and to reduce the duty imposed by it from 25 to 15 per cent of the American tariff. As a result, the Republican leaders claim that the bill will have the support of all the Republicans except four—McCall of Massachusetts, Littlefield of Maine, Lorimer of Illinois and Crumpacker of Indiana—and that this loss will be offset by affirmative votes of the opposition. They claim the passage of the modified bill is certain.

Dewey Loses His Suit.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 26.—Admiral Dewey has lost his suit for the extra prize money he would have been entitled to had the Spanish fleet been stronger than his own. The Court of Claims allows him \$9,570 and holds that the Spanish fleet was inferior.

Canal Bill Prospering.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 26.—It was generally understood in the House this morning that Representative Hepburn, who has charge of the Nicaragua canal bill, would be recognized by Speaker Henderson for the purpose of fixing the time for its consideration, but the leaders of the House thought that it would cause unnecessary debate and delay action on the Porto Rican bill, and at their suggestion Hepburn's request was not pressed. It is said by friends of the bill that Chairman Cannon of the Appropriations Committee, who formerly objected to fixing a time for consideration of the bill at Tuesday, March 6, has assured numerous members that he would not antagonize a special order for its consideration.

Judge Barham, who has been one of the firmest defenders of the bill, said tonight that the Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee was practically assured by all members of the House that the measure would be taken up before the middle of next month. It is believed that if further objection be made by other members Chairman Hepburn will press his resolution now pending before the Committee on Rules and there is hardly a doubt that the rule would be reported at once.

Treaty to be Ratified.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 25.—The Hay-Panmote treaty will be ratified. There is no doubt about that. A canvass of the Senate shows that the advocates of the treaty fall only three or four votes short of the required two-thirds, and President McKinley may be trusted to give over as many as are needed to give effect to the treaty.

If the treaty, providing as it does for an unfortified neutral canal, can be ratified, it follows that the Senate will modify the canal bill now before it so as to conform in this respect. But advocates of an "exclusively American canal" in the Senate will cause delay. Meanwhile the House will assuredly pass the bill as it stands, providing for fortifications, and therefore an appointment of conferees will be necessary, and the present temper of the House indicates that it will cling very tenaciously to the idea of erecting fortifications on the waterway.

Before the bill can come up for consideration at all, however, there will be preliminary delay. It has been reported by committees of both Houses, and Representative Hepburn, who has charge of it in the lower House, has asked the Committee on Rules to fix a date. This committee is favorable to the bill, but will not take any action until the Porto Rican measure is disposed of, which experienced observers think will be in about two weeks. The House, it is conceded, will pass the bill as it stands, regardless of the treaty. Meanwhile the Senate is occupied with the Hawaiian discussion. This should terminate tomorrow, but Senator Morgan will not attempt to force the canal matter to the front until after the bill for the government of Porto Rico, reported by Senator Foraker's committee, shall be disposed of. The intensity of feeling on this question and the traditions of Senatorial debate

make it certain that this will be a protracted discussion.

The Week in the Senate.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 25.—Senator Aldrich has given notice that he will make a speech in the Senate in explanation of the currency bill agreement on Wednesday and that he will call it up the next day (Thursday) and then ask for final action upon it. The question, of course, will lead to a spirited contest. The matter may be before the Senate for several days.

There will be several speeches during the week on the Quay resolution, and there is a probability of reaching a vote on it the latter part of the week. Senator Chandler will probably speak for Quay Monday and Senator Tarter in opposition. Later in the week Senators Hoar and Penrose will talk for Quay and Senator Burrows in opposition. After these only short speeches will be heard. Senator Penrose counts upon a vote late in the week and says he expects a larger vote than was cast in Quay's favor in taking the resolution up.

When the Hawaiian Bill, which remains the unfinished business, is voted upon the Porto Rican Bill will be taken up. Senator Depew on Tuesday will speak on the problems connected with the Philippine Islands.

ANDREW CARNEGIE WRITES.

He Thinks the President Wiser Than His Party.

NEW YORK, Feb. 27.—(Afternoon Service).—Andrew Carnegie has written the following letter to a prominent Republican in Washington, a strong supporter of the President:

"As one looks over the situation he is impressed by the fact that the President has been right at first upon each of the three vital stages in the drama. He was right in counseling delay in declaring war against Spain when he was assured that his rightful demand for Canadian home rule (home rule in Cuba of the Canadian type) was within reach. Members of his own party in Congress were wrong when they failed to support the President, and under a gust of passion declared war contrary to his advice."

"In the second important crisis our leader was also right at first and showed the highest political wisdom. The Philippines were not to be demanded, but the Pandora's box to be left for Spain to struggle with."

"Again in regard to Porto Rico he has been right from the very start. The constitutional issue would have been avoided and all gone well had he been loyally supported in Congress. He showed rare statesmanship, seeing it was our duty to extend to that island the right assured to all other parts of the country, viz: the inestimable blessing of free exchange of products. When such prominent and loyal men in Congress as McCall, Littlefield, Powers, Lorimer and other declare that they cannot vote for any tariff against Porto Rico because such would be unconstitutional, a halt has to be called. To override the votes of such Republicans by Democratic votes means serious trouble for the party. It should not be thought of. It is to be hoped that the party leaders in Congress will conclude to support the President and give Porto Rico its constitutional right of free exchange."

Thus, in each of the three crises which have arisen we find the President differs from Philadelphia who began drunk and only ended sober. The President begins right and the party will do well to note that fact and hereafter follow his first advice. Our party in Congress has been wrong in opposing the President's first decisions and the President has been wrong in being so easily frightened by threatened opposition. The result of this, let us hope, is to be that Congress will be more inclined to follow the President's judgment hereafter as first delivered, and the President, seeing what evil results attend Congressional opposition, will resolve to stand more firmly for what he sees at the start to be the right and true policy. I cannot understand how a Republican Administration could abandon the position hitherto held by the party, that the Clayton-Bulwer treaty had become non-existent. The proposed treaty, even if defeated, as it surely is to be, will leave serious mischief behind, since it has recognized the Clayton-Bulwer treaty and given it something like life."

"My view is that Britain should now be asked to recognize once for all that no canal will be built which is not to be controlled by this republic as it pleases in peace or war. That while we recognize and will respect the rights possessed by foreign powers upon this continent we will press by every legitimate means for steadily lessening them until not a vestige remains and that under no conditions will any new power or right of influence ever be permitted."

"This, according to my idea, is true Americanism and I should rather solidify American power upon American soil by the foot than acquire illusory possessions on another continent by the hundred miles."

"In the one case we have substance; in the other only shadow, bringing grave dangers with it."

"I am inclined to agree with you that to adopt the new treaty is to commit political suicide for the forthcoming campaign."

"Yours truly, One who has never voted anything but the Republican ticket and who hopes he may never be compelled to do so."

ANDREW CARNEGIE.

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF HEALTH.

Honolulu, H. I., March 3, 1900.
Report of cases of bubonic plague in Honolulu to week ending March 3, 1900:

Previously reported	Cases	Deaths
Week ending March 3, 1900	63	54
1900	2	2
Nationality—Chinese, 2		
Nationality—Chinese 2		
Total number cases to date	65	56
In the hospital this date	9	

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LOCAL BREVITIES.

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Simpson Decker, a bankrupt, was discharged of his obligations yesterday in the Circuit Court by Judge Perry.

Hon. Sam Parker's horse, Cincinnatus, recently purchased, won a great race in California on Washington's birthday.

Mr. J. B. Atherton has been elected President of the Hawaiian Automobile Co. Vice President John Cassidy has resigned.

John Ena has resigned as president of the Inter-Island Steam Navigation Company. Mr. Ena leaves for the Coast in the near future.

A special meeting of the Kihel Plantation Co. stockholders will be held at the Chamber of Commerce rooms March 16, 1900, at 10 a. m.

Quarantine Officer Dr. Kinyoun of San Francisco is getting himself thoroughly disliked by shipping men on account of his manner of doing things.

An adjourned annual meeting of the stockholders of the Kihel Plantation Co. will be held at the Chamber of Commerce rooms March 16, 1900, at 10 a. m.

Indoor baseball at the Y. M. C. A. drew a large crowd on Saturday evening. The Business Men's team captured by Clarence Cooke won by a score of 10 to 9 from the Evening Class team.

The Board of Underwriters met at the Chamber of Commerce yesterday afternoon and considered the question of paying claims resulting from the Chinatown fire. It is thought they will be paid.

The beach residences at Kalahele are being used by people who are getting ready to leave for the other islands as quarantine grounds. Quite a colony of folk are out there with several guards to look after them.

A well has been sunk on the Wailua plantation which yielded a flow of 1,400,000 gallons a day after a depth of twenty-five feet had been reached. The work of boring was going on last Friday when the engineers were surprised at this unexpected result.

"Billy" Monarratt won fame at Waikiki a day or so ago. Miss Patterson, who lived at the inn, got beyond her depth while bathing, and Monarratt, hearing her cries, rescued her without stopping to take off his clothes.

Colonel Mills, Sixth United States Artillery, will leave by the Australia for San Francisco. Colonel Mills was ordered to the Philippines some time ago but has been unable to get a steamer for Japan so far. He will now go by way of the Coast.

In the mandamus suit of the Wailua Sugar Company against Minister of the Interior Young to compel him to issue articles of incorporation of the company, the respondent made return yesterday, stating that the papers filed by the company were insufficient and did not conform to Chapter 126 of the Civil Laws of 1897.

All the doctors, nurses and attendants who have anything to do with the care and handling of plague patients at the pesthouse have taken a precautionary injection of serum. Dr. Wood says it raises a lump where the injection is made in the leg and that member feels very sore. The Doctor knows, for he is one of them.

Eighty passengers are booked for the Australia, which leaves here for San Francisco on March 20. No bookings will be received after Monday, which is fifteen days from the date of departure. Intending passengers must comply strictly with the quarantine restrictions to obtain the necessary certificate from Dr. Carmichael.

The United Chinese society wishes to acknowledge the receipt of the following donations to its funds for the relief of the sufferers by the plague since the last published acknowledgment: H. Hackfeld & Co., \$500; W. G. Irwin & Co., \$500; Claus Spreckels & Co., \$500; Alexander & Baldwin, \$500; Bishop & Co., \$500; Castle & Cooke, \$500; Sing Chong Company, \$1,000.

The Island of Basilan, in the Philippines, is said to have been purchased by Prince Poniatowski of San Francisco for \$500,000. The Prince, who is president of the Standard Electric Company, is investing in the pearl fisheries and hemp trade. Basilan lies southeast of Mindanao and is twenty miles long.

Lord Lytendon (Fitzpatrick Henry Vernon) is dead. He was born in 1824 and was in the diplomatic service at Madrid, Hanover and Berlin.

MORTUARY REPORT.

The following is the mortuary report of the Board of Health for the month of February, 1900, as presented by Executive Officer U. B. Reynolds:

Number	Sex	Age	Color	Occupation	Place of Birth	Cause of Death
1	Male	25	Chinese	Seaman	China	Bubonic plague
2	Male	35	Chinese	Seaman	China	Bubonic plague
3	Male	45	Chinese	Seaman	China	Bubonic plague
4	Male	55	Chinese	Seaman	China	Bubonic plague
5	Male	65	Chinese	Seaman	China	Bubonic plague
6	Male	75	Chinese	Seaman	China	Bubonic plague
7	Male	85	Chinese	Seaman	China	Bubonic plague
8	Male	95	Chinese	Seaman	China	Bubonic plague
9	Male	105	Chinese	Seaman	China	Bubonic plague
10	Male	115	Chinese	Seaman	China	Bubonic plague

BY NATIONALITY.

Nationality	Number
Hawaiian	40
Chinese	14
Portuguese	12
Japanese	20
Great Britain	2
United States	2
Other nationalities	3

COMPARATIVE MONTHLY MORTALITY.

Month	1895	1896	1897	1898	1899	1900
February	45	78	28	65	70	100

BY WARDS.

Ward	Number
Ward 1	29
Ward 2	15
Ward 3	22
Ward 4	5
Ward 5	28
Ward 6	2
Non-residents	2

DEATH RATE.

Annual death rate per 1,000 for month	1895	1896	1897	1898	1899	1900
Hawaiians	13.42	15.61	32.00	31.25	12.00	12.00

CAUSE OF DEATH.

Cause of Death	Number
Bubonic plague	2
Bronchitis	2
Beriberi	3
Blood poisoning	1
Consumption	16
Cholera infantum	2
Cirrhosis of liver	2
Cancer	2
Croup	1
Dropsy	2
Diphtheria	2
Dysentery	2
Enteritis	2
Exhaustion	1
Fever—Typhoid	4
Gastro enteritis	2
Heart disease	2
Hydrocephalus	1
Hemiplegia	1
Inanition	1
Internal injuries	1
Jaundice	1
Measles	1
Meningitis	2
Nephritis	2
Old age	1
Pneumonia	8
Pericarditis	1
Pleurisy	1
Peritonitis	3
Premature birth	2
Paralysis	2
Rheumatism	1
Shock	1
Syphilis	1
Tetanus	1
Stomach disease	1

C. B. REYNOLDS, Exec.

Executive Officer Board of Health.

Placing flags on the schoolhouses, the work undertaken by the Geo. W. De Long Post, G. A. R., is progressing. A pole was sent to the Kalahele School yesterday, and the pole over the High School will be raised soon. Word has been received from the Lafayette Post, New York, that the flags, which it furnishes, were shipped on February 7.

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AMERICA MARU MARCH 14

PEKING MARCH 22

GALIC MARCH 30

HONGKONG MARU APRIL 7

CHINA APRIL 14

DORIC APRIL 21

COPTIC APRIL 28

AMERICA MARU APRIL 28

PEKING MAY 5

GALIC MAY 12

HONGKONG MARU MAY 19

CHINA MAY 26

DORIC JUNE 2

HONGKONG MARU JUNE 9

CHINA JUNE 16

COPTIC JUNE 23

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